

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED
AT WALTHAM,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1909.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Trustees for 1908-1909,	5
Officers for 1908-1909,	6
Members of the Corporation,	8
Trustees' Report,	9
Superintendent's Report,	15
Treasurer's Report,	26
Financial Statement,	28
Classification and Methods of Training and Instruction,	34
Laws relating to the School,	40
Terms of Admission,	47
Rules and Regulations,	48
By-laws of the Corporation and Trustees,	50
Notice,	53

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BOYS' DORMITORY,	MISS CLARA BLOIS.
WEST BUILDING,	MISS MILDRED HELMS.
NORTHWEST BUILDING,	MISS MARGARET MEEHAN.
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MISS ELIZABETH H. BARNES.

MRS. LAVINIA DONNELL.

MRS. KATHERINE LAUGHTON.

Supervisors at Templeton Colony.

MR. JOHN HEDMAN.

MR. WELLINGTON HANSEL.

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Mrs. Isabel Barrows, New York.	Mrs. Margaret C. Loring, Brookline.
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Walter E. Fernald, M.D., Waltham.	William W. Swan, Brookline.
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Miss Abby P. Hosmer, Concord.	Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham.
Clarence B. Humphreys, Boston.	Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1908.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature, and
the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

We have now 1,311 feeble-minded inmates, of whom 1,130 are at Waverley and 181 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

Under the change in the by-laws, made at the last annual meeting, brought about by the requirements of the new methods of bookkeeping instituted by the Commonwealth, our treasurer, Mr. Richard C. Humphreys, is relieved of the care and disbursement of the funds received from the Commonwealth, although he still has control of the funds belonging to the corporation. The superintendent now acts as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for the maintenance and development of the school and all moneys accruing from its operation. He is under bonds for \$10,000.

The year just closed has seen the completion and occupation of the buildings which we asked for two years ago.

The addition to the northwest building and to the east building, designed for special cases, which were authorized by the Legislature of 1906, are both practically finished, and both will be occupied by January 1 next.

The two additional dormitories at Eliot colony at Templeton

have been completed and are ready for occupancy, but they will not be used before spring, as the boys who would have gone there have been sent to Wrentham to form the nucleus of the new school. We have plenty of material, but patients of suitable age must be fitted for institutional life at Waverley before they can be cared for or be happy at the colony. Those whom we now have at Waverley who are fitted for colony life cannot well be spared at present without crippling the work of the school.

Out of the appropriation made for those two additional dormitories just mentioned, a toilet wing, a new room and a new kitchen have been built there. Eliot colony as now equipped has capacity for 100 inmates instead of 50.

We shall ask for a special appropriation of \$6,000 this year to remodel the Waite house, so called, at the farm colony, into a dormitory to hold 50 boys, also to enlarge the kitchen and living room in the farmhouse sufficiently to provide the additional facilities necessary for the care of these new inmates.

We shall also ask for a special appropriation of \$5,500 for replacing the wooden stairways in the west building and the girls' dormitory with iron, and for replacing the present outside fire escapes on the boys' dormitory.

At Waverley we have expended successfully this year between \$2,000 and \$3,000 out of our own appropriations upon the gypsy moth pest. Our grounds showed a marked contrast to those of some of our neighbors, who did not take any steps to prevent the ravages of these marauders.

It was suggested in our last annual report that a distinction existed which ought not to exist between the status of the indigent insane and that of the indigent feeble-minded, and a change in the law was recommended. That recommendation was heeded, and the Legislature, by chapter 629 of the Acts of 1908, provided that such distinction should no longer exist, and that the class of indigent feeble-minded children should have the benefit of State care and support instead of being rated as paupers on the books of their respective cities and towns. A copy of the act is added to the list of laws relating to this school, printed herewith.

With the completion and use of our new manual training

building a great stride forward has been made in the variety and quantity of new occupations provided for our boys and girls. Constant improvements and innovations are being made, which add to the value of this branch of the work. As an example, on one day in the sewing room thirty-three pairs of corduroy trousers were made and finished at the long table, where several girls, each doing some particular part of each pair, were all at work on the same job. Some other day their occupation will be dresses or aprons or some one article of wearing apparel. This opportunity of seeing something upon which they have been working begun and completed by them stimulates their interest.

Again, in the cooking school, when they offer you bread or cake which they have just made their own satisfaction in the work is apparent.

The year at the colony has been most successful. At the farmhouse colony alone were raised 1,612 bushels of potatoes, 735 bushels of carrots, 250 bushels of turnips, 250 bushels of beets, 4,500 heads of cabbage, 14,000 pounds of squash, 4,000 pounds of pumpkins, 175 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of tomatoes and quantities of beans, parsnips, cucumbers and sweet corn. Three hundred tons of corn were put into the silo. This is the report from one of the four colonies.

Besides all the products needed for use at the colony, eight full car loads were shipped to Waverley. Here, again, as we never tire of reporting, the boys take an intense interest in the planting, growing, harvesting and shipping of their crops. They feel that these great crops are the results of their efforts.

In October, 1905, the school received a visit from the British Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded. Their report upon their visit to American institutions, contained in eight large pamphlet volumes, has recently been received. The impression made upon them by our institutions, and particularly by Waverley and Templeton, was deep. Their report is interesting, although much of it deals with facts familiar to us all. Their conclusions contain a discriminating judgment upon what has been, and is being, accomplished in America. A few paragraphs from their report we would like to quote.

This [the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded] is a most interesting institution, embodying in itself the whole history of American methods of dealing with the feeble-minded, from its earliest beginnings in the training school for the idiot to its latest development,—the colony for the permanent custodial care and employment of defectives unfit for free life. Its superintendent is Dr. W. E. Fernald, who is not only one of the greatest authorities in the United States of America on the medical aspects of the care of mental defectives, but is an institution manager of great energy, enthusiasm, resource and capacity. . . .

But the utilisation of an estate for the training of the feeble-minded appeared to our members to be illustrated best by the two joint institutions of Waverley and Templeton, in Massachusetts. . . .

The low cost of erection of buildings in recent years is due to the opinion now held by the American managers that the feeble-minded do not require and are not benefited by anything like the elaborate accommodation provided for lunatics, and even in the lunatic asylums which we visited opinion was evidently ripening in favor of simpler and less costly arrangements. In the farm colony at Templeton, Massachusetts, the inmates were housed almost as modestly as the ordinary labourer would be on an ordinary farm, and the men and boys there seemed to be as contented and as healthy as any we had seen elsewhere, and to be doing remunerative work to an extent which, having regard to their low mental condition, was unique in the experience of any of us. . . .

The training schools at Waverley, and their adjunct, the Templeton colony, appear to embody the ideas of Dr. Fernald and of the State commissions of Massachusetts as a permanent provision for the training and employment of custodial cases, whether feeble-minded, epileptic or even of certain types of insanity. They called our attention with enthusiasm to its possibilities, now beginning to be realized, not only in respect of the health and well-being of the colonists, and of the economical utilisation, under easy control, of such capacities as they had, but also of its adaptability to every class of defective, of the opportunities it gave for experiment and variety in employment, and of the prospect of its organic growth, step by step, into an institution which would not only benefit and lift up the unfortunate sufferers, but would reconcile their relatives and the whole community to the permanent detention of people whose freedom would mean a burden to their families, a nuisance to the community, and a danger to coming generations. The ideal, and of course, to a more limited extent, the practical, realisation made a most favourable impression on the commissioners. It was a pleasure to see the happiness of the colonists, the humanity of their treatment, and the social utility of their employment in reproductive work, with prospects of good economical results. . . .

To the report of our members on their visit to America (Vol. VII.) we desire to draw special attention. We propose many changes which

will, we hope, facilitate an education such as is here described, followed by employment and occupation of healthy and useful nature, which is now entirely beyond the reach of the mentally defective. For neither does their education at present, however careful and costly it be, fit them for it, nor has the community heretofore recognised the necessity of making provision for them after childhood in any organised or systematic manner.

This all goes to show that America is in the forefront in her treatment of the defectives, and that England, appreciating the fact, is desirous of following in her lead.

In 1907 a law was enacted providing for an adjudication of the mental status of any inmate of the school whose commitment to, or continuance in, the school has been questioned. (The law in full is quoted at the end of this report.) This law was passed upon the recommendation of the trustees, but under it the trustees do not seek to avoid responsibility for the detention of each and every inmate of the institution. Hitherto not more than half of our children have been committed to our charge by judicial proceedings. Indeed, it was only when the custodial department had become established as an important part of the school that any of our inmates came to us under an order of a court. But the trustees have always retained the power of discharge. This power they have freely exercised.

Pupils in the school department and individuals in the custodial department are frequently taken home on vacation. When the time comes for the return to the school often application is made for the discharge of the inmate. This request in many instances raises questions difficult to answer. If the trustees accede to the request, it is because they feel that no harm will result and good may follow from the release. If the trustees are in doubt, but feel that they ought to refuse the request, they may now bring the question before the probate court of Middlesex County for judicial determination. Many a case that might safely be taken home for a short vacation would, if returned to entire freedom, become a menace to the community, and not infrequently would become an applicant for readmission. Again, not every inmate is a proper person to be taken home for vacation. This is particularly

the case with many young women in the school, whose behavior here, under the discipline of the school, thoughtfully and kindly administered, is most excellent. A trustee would redden in the face to say before any one of the girls waiting upon him at the luncheon table that she is feeble-minded. Their parents come and find their girls have a quiet, gentle manner that comes from association with persons of refinement. They wish to take them out of the school, and feel that they are deprived of their rights when the trustees decline to discharge them. But they lose sight of the fact that the girl who came to us dirty, dull and listless, and has become in the months, or years, of careful nurture and training neat, clear eyed and interested in her work, would soon drop back to her former condition if the supports which we have placed about her were removed. In other words, the apparent gain that has been made can be maintained in many cases only under the forms of life which exist at the school.

The trustees are not unmindful that human liberty to those who can appreciate it is the sweetest of all blessings, and so they have provided, in framing this law, that every kind of a case may be brought before the court. They feel, however, that their responsibility, which is in a sense the responsibility of experts, is great. Have they not a duty to the public as well as to the parent and the child in the attitude they shall that has been made can be maintained in many cases only it is the paramount duty.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d.

FRANCIS J. BARNES.

FRANCIS BARTLETT.

LUANN L. BARTLETT.

THOMAS W. DAVIS.

FREDERICK P. FISH.

FELIX E. GATINEAU.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN.

WILLIAM W. SWAN.

CHARLES E. WARE.

JOSEPH B. WARNER.

FRANK G. WHEATLEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I hereby submit the following annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number present Nov. 30, 1907,	715	519	1,234
Admitted during the year,	187	94	281
School cases,	140	48	188
Custodial cases,	47	46	93
Whole number of cases during the year,	902	613	1,515
Discharged during year,	126	54	180
Died during year,	17	7	24
Number present Nov. 30, 1908,	759	552	1,311
State patients,	121	128	249
City and town patients,	203	187	390
Private patients,	28	22	50
Massachusetts school beneficiaries,	368	183	551
New England beneficiaries,	31	27	58
Invested funds, supported by,	8	5	13
Daily average number of patients,	720	523+	1,243
Number Nov. 30, 1908, at school,	578	552	1,130
Number present Nov. 30, 1908, at colony,	181	—	181
Applications during the year,	—	—	528

Of the admissions, 137 were young, improvable pupils; 53 males and 42 females were over fourteen years of age, — a large proportion of these adults being cases capable of much improvement; 28 were feeble physically and of the idiotic type; 15 were cases of spastic paralysis; 11 were of the Mongolian type of idiocy; 6 were insane and not feeble-minded; 5 were totally blind; 4 males were of the semi-insane criminal type; 4 boys had shown mania for setting fires; 4 were hydrocephalic; 2 were cases of sporadic cretinism; 1 was a case of pseudo-muscular hypertrophy; 1 was totally deaf. Some of the cases appeared in several of the above groups.

Of the 180 cases discharged during the year, 48 were kept at home by their friends for various reasons; 4 were kept at home to attend public school; 2 went to work for wages; 4 ran away and were not returned; in 4 cases the parents moved to another State; in 2 cases the family went to Europe; 1 was transferred to the new Maine school; 1 was discharged as insane and not feeble-minded.

Fifteen cases — 1 male and 14 females — were committed to insane hospitals. Six of these cases were admitted during the year, and were insane and not feeble-minded when admitted. The other cases illustrate the fact that the imbecile is very likely to develop quite typical forms of insanity as a part of his life history.

Sixty-two epileptics — 37 males and 25 females — were transferred to the State Hospital for Epileptics at Palmer by order of the State Board of Insanity. These epileptics, all over ten years of age, were difficult to classify with the feeble-minded, and their removal has greatly improved the classification of our patients. The epileptic patients themselves can be treated with much greater success in a hospital for epileptics.

Forty-five of the older boys were transferred to the Wrentham school by order of the State Board of Insanity. These boys were at once put to work assisting in the development of the new institution.

For another year the inmates and employees have enjoyed remarkably good health. As in previous years, for weeks at a time there has been no serious case of acute illness. This immunity from disease is largely due to the active outdoor life,

well-ventilated buildings, simple, wholesome food and especially to efficient and thorough hygienic supervision by the medical staff. The small number of cases of tuberculosis is especially noticeable.

In the early summer there were 50 cases of measles, — 40 children and 10 employees. One very feeble patient died as the direct result of the disease, and 3 others were so enfeebled that they succumbed to other diseases within a few weeks. In the autumn 21 cases of scarlet fever developed, with 1 death.

One of the detached hospital blocks is always kept in readiness for the care of the cases of contagious and infectious disease which are certain to occur at frequent intervals among a large population of children. The new hospital block, or ward, was occupied in September. It is roomy and sunny and affords ideal accommodation for ordinary cases of illness.

We now have room in the hospital for 44 sick people. The small number of cases of acute illness has allowed the hospital wards to be used largely for the care of little children who are exceedingly delicate and feeble but not actually ill. Some of these are cases of helpless, bedridden idiocy, who need constant nursing and tender care. The attached diet kitchen makes it easy to serve nutritious and appetizing food. On sunny days the beds of these little patients are drawn under the shade of nearby trees, or into the adjoining outdoor pavilion. Our present hospital facilities enable us to secure almost ideal care for these most helpless children.

There were 24 deaths during the year, a very small number considering the large population and the feeble physical condition of many of the inmates. Five deaths were from acute pneumonia, 3 from epilepsy, 2 each from measles, organic disease of the brain and pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 each from gangrenous stomatitis, influenza, exhaustion of idiocy, septic endocarditis, rheumatic fever, chronic heart disease, gastro-enteritis, tubercular meningitis, scarlet fever and acute peritonitis.

The following table shows the ages of the 1,311 inmates in the institution at the close of the year ending Nov. 30, 1908: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals,
Under 5 years of age,	3	3	6
From 5 to 10 years,	112	63	175
From 10 to 15 years,	208	99	307
From 15 to 20 years,	170	141	311
From 20 to 25 years,	112	112	224
From 25 to 30 years,	82	51	133
From 30 to 35 years,	39	31	70
From 35 to 40 years,	23	26	49
From 40 to 45 years,	5	12	17
From 45 to 50 years,	3	8	11
Over 50 years,	2	6	8
	759	552	1,311

The work of the school and training classes shows development and progress. An additional kindergartner has been added to the teaching staff, making better classification possible. Every child of school age is receiving the training which he seems to need.

The room formerly occupied by the hand work is now thoroughly and conveniently equipped for the training classes, with abundant equipment for the training of the special senses, color and form discrimination and hand training in great variety. Nearly all the school material in this department was made by our boys in the manual training room.

Especial attention is paid to finding a place in our community life where the graduates of the schools are given work in which the school training may be directly utilized and exercised. For instance, all the bedding, linen and clothing issued from our storerooms — thousands and thousands of individual pieces each year — is marked with pen and indelible ink by girls who were taught to write in our schoolrooms. Each of the kindergartners

and class trainers has an efficient and happy assistant who is a graduate of the schools. One of these girls even assists with simple copying and clerical work in the office.

Physical training in the broadest sense will always be one of the most important means of improving the physical and mental condition of the feeble-minded. Every pupil of suitable age in the school receives regular physical training. Formal gymnastics, musical and rhythmical drill, military drill, the ordinary games of children, competitive games and athletic contests are used in great variety, under tactful and efficient direction.

In suitable weather much of this work is carried on outdoors. The new cinder running track on the athletic field is a valuable addition. The running races and other track events, and the baseball, football and basket-ball games, are eagerly contested, and do much to develop and interest our pupils. Even the larger girls have two baseball nines who play weekly games, with great enthusiasm.

The manual and handwork classes were transferred to the new manual training building at the beginning of the fall term. The boys' manual classes occupy the first floor. One room is devoted to sloyd; one to mattress and pillow making; one to actual making of useful articles of wood at separate benches; one to painting, brush making, sandpapering, net making, mat making and cane seating; one to shoe repairing; and the "weave room" contains six hand looms, where the boys weave first-class crash for towels, and serviceable and attractive rag carpets. The convenient arrangement of separate tables and stock boxes for each industry greatly facilitates the systematic handling of the large numbers of boys who daily spend a short time at several of these occupations. This training is not for the brighter boys alone, but is successfully given to many boys who are not capable of strictly school work. As far as possible this manual training is directly applied towards the production of results which have practical intrinsic value. The needs of a large institution furnish an outlet for everything the boys make. The fact that the boy sees his handwork put to actual use is a most powerful incentive.

The second floor in the manual building is devoted to the girls' handwork classes. One large room makes a convenient

domestic training room; one is a class room for teaching sewing; one has a spinning wheel, three knitting machines, three looms, tables for cutting, sewing and braiding rugs for rag carpets, a table for hand looms and a table for sewing braided rugs; another large room contains tables for separate classes in pillow lace making, basket making, knitting, crocheting, embroidery and fancy work, hooking rugs and a frame for net making. Each table is devoted to its particular industry, and holds the stock box for that industry, with the necessary materials, tools and appliances all ready for work. Each table is large enough to accommodate a class of twelve. The class comes in and is immediately put to work, with no time lost assembling material. A bulletin board on the wall at the head of each table or loom or machine shows the names of the pupils in each class, and the hour for that class. This organization permits a large number of pupils to receive the training, with no confusion and no loss of time. One class quietly follows another all day long. As with the boys, this hand training is applicable not only to the brighter pupils, but to many who will never be capable of being trained in the schoolrooms. The facilities afforded by this new building have enormously added to our power to develop our pupils.

In the domestic science room classes of girls receive accurate instruction in ordinary housework. They are taught to wash dishes, to make a fire in the kitchen range, to brush the stove, to wash a potato, to properly boil or bake a potato, to prepare other vegetables, to cook a beefsteak or other meat, to make bread and even cake, to lay a table and to properly serve a meal. Some of the advanced classes will cook an entire dinner; one pupil builds the fire, one makes the soup, another cooks the vegetables, another the meat, dessert, etc.; one lays the table, and finally one waits on the table while the rest of the class sit down and enjoy the meal they have prepared. This class work is directly applied in the domestic economy of the school. The pupils who do the best work in the class room are promoted to apply their acquired skill in the various kitchens and dining rooms, to their very great pride and satisfaction. Some of them have developed a good deal of skill in simple cookery. Nearly all have ceased to regard kitchen work as mere drudgery.

With the girls generally the introduction of the musical training, the domestic training and the fascinating forms of handwork — embroidery, fancy work, etc. — has opened up many natural sources of feminine interest and pleasure. This greatly broadened life has apparently made a permanent change in the relation of the girls as a whole to the school and to life generally. As a class they have become much better contented, better behaved and have become infinitely more like normal women in every way.

This noticeable change in the apparent mental condition of so many of our girls has opened up a new set of perplexing problems, as has already been called attention to in the report of the trustees.

It often happens that a girl is committed to the school because she has been found impossible at home and in the community. She is dull mentally, idle, untidy in dress, disobedient, willful, incorrigible, inefficient at any kind of work. Probably she has been unchaste, perhaps has had one or more illegitimate children; she may have a court record. She comes to us hard and unattractive, impudent, insolent and useless. She is put in school; she is taught to read and write, to sing, to cook, to sew, to knit. With good, simple food, regular bathing, physical exercise, regular habits, etc., she becomes strong, bright eyed and attractive. She becomes quiet, obedient and well behaved. Her friends see the change, but do not realize that the improvement is the result of and depends upon the environment of the school, the influence of association with refined women, absence of temptation, and constant supervision and direction. They demand that she may be sent home, that the family may have the benefit of her work or that she may be put out to service for wages. They do not realize that with the best possible home supervision the girl will almost always rapidly deteriorate, and quickly return to her old ways. They do not understand that the mental weakness which was the cause of the moral delinquency is a permanent condition, and in all probability will reassert itself if the constant supervision is taken away. We now have at least twenty cases where the friends are urgently asking for the discharge of female patients whose history before and after entering the school closely cor-

responds to the hypothetical condition described above. The apparent fitness of a girl of this type for home life, as a result of the school training, is so real that a magistrate would hesitate to commit the very girl he unhesitatingly committed, at the urgent request of the same relatives, only a few months previously. The fact that every one of the girls of this type almost certainly returns to her previous troublesome mental, social and moral habits is well understood by every one familiar with mental defectives.

This year, two girls who had been admitted to the school under the conditions described above improved so much in every way that the relatives honestly believed that it was not fair to keep them here longer, and also wished to have the girls at home to assist with the housework. Prominent people became interested and urgently requested the discharge of the girls. The families promised to closely watch and guard them. The trustees finally permitted these girls to return to their homes. They quickly became unmanageable and wayward, and both became pregnant within a few months of their discharge. Both girls were then recommitted to the school.

The existence of this large institution is largely due to the demands of parents, physicians, clergymen, court officers, social workers, and thoughtful people generally, that feeble-minded women should be permanently removed from the community. In this State there is an urgent demand for the commitment and permanent detention of the higher grade cases of defect, where the social incapacity and the moral weakness are more obvious than the mental backwardness. These cases cannot support themselves, and are most undesirable and troublesome members of society. Under institution conditions, protected, supervised and helped as they are, they soon behave much like normal women. If sent out into the community they almost invariably return to their former habits. It is not difficult to obtain powerful pressure to discharge these cases. Indeed, the fact, well known to alienists, that these girls are often attractive and bright-looking, and are able to talk glibly and plausibly, is very convincing, even to the courts. We have, therefore, to face the anomalous fact that it is easy to have a class of patients committed to the school under a permanent

commitment who in a few months are likely to impress the same court as cases who ought at least to be released on trial, on the principle that no person ought to be permanently deprived of his liberty on the mere assumption that he will in all human probability misbehave or commit crime.

This state of affairs is largely due to the fact that the medical and popular appreciation of the existence of this most dangerous class of so-called moral defectives has not yet been adequately formulated into workable legal definitions and precedents.

Each year several boys or girls are properly committed here as feeble-minded who have been arrested, and are in the custody of the criminal court for some crime or misdemeanor. The commitment to the school causes the criminal proceedings to be abandoned. In the majority of these cases, within a few weeks after admission the parents urgently demand the release of the patient, on the plea that he has been sufficiently punished. It is not easy to make the friends understand that a commitment under these circumstances ought not to be considered as a mere excuse for evading legal punishment for crime.

During the past year 4 boys and 2 girls under the custody of the juvenile court have been sent to the school for observation and diagnosis, pending the final disposition of their cases by the court.

The current expenses of the year amounted to \$238,640.07, or \$3.67+ per capita.

The following important improvements and repairs have been made during the year and charged to current expense account: —

The fire escapes on the girls' dormitory, north building, east building, north-northwest building and administration building have been lowered and rebuilt, and access to them is obtained by doors instead of windows. Nine new fire escapes have been added to these buildings. Over 1,000 feet of fire hose have been added in standpipes attached to the buildings. A new standpipe, with a hose wagon and 200 feet of fire hose, has been placed at the farm group. Nineteen tinned fire doors have been placed in the buildings. A new electric garment-cutting machine has been placed in the sewing room. One

thousand sixty-six square yards of telford road have been constructed. The excavation for two new buildings and the grading around six new buildings have been done by our regular force of employees and the boys. A new tennis court has been made on the girls' playground. A 220-yard oval cinder track has been made on the athletic field.

The work of controlling the ravages of the gypsy moth has been continued at the proper seasons, and the cost, about \$2,000, charged to current expense account. We seem to have the pest under good control, although the work will have to be continued for several years to come.

The farm colony at Templeton has had a prosperous and successful year in every way. The boys have enjoyed excellent health. We have cleared and drained 40 acres of wild land. Notwithstanding the drought the crops were good, and eight full carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped to Waverley.

We have again been called upon to lose the services of an experienced and valued physician. Dr. G. S. Bliss, who had given earnest and most efficient service to the school, was appointed medical superintendent of the new Maine School for the Feeble-minded, and assumed his new duties in August, 1908.

In February, 1908, Dr. W. O. Brown and Dr. F. J. Russell were added to the medical staff, and have rendered efficient and satisfactory service.

At the close of the year we have a population of 1,311. When the new buildings at Waverley and at Templeton are occupied we shall have 1,440 inmates. The development of the new institution at Wrentham should relieve the pressure on this school for the admission of new cases. For many years the energies of the school have been largely spent in the construction and organization of the rapidly growing institution. We hope that the time is near when more attention may be paid to the scientific study of the rich material furnished by our large population. As a first step in this direction we are now elaborating our system of case records.

The rapid growth of the school, the admission and assimilation of a large number of new pupils, the reorganization of the

manual and handwork classes, the marked increase in the mere work of feeding and clothing and caring for our inmates, have made a very busy year for the officers and employees of the school. I wish to thank them for the splendid, loyal, cheerful spirit, and the faithful work which has made this one of the most happy and successful years in the history of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,
Superintendent.

DEC. 1, 1908.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer of the corporation of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded submits the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907,	\$8,212 78
Income from funds,	2,022 80
Principal received:—	
C. S. Judkins, mortgage,	\$2,000 00
Working capital returned,	4,000 00
	6,000 00
	\$16,235 58

PAYMENTS.

Board of inmates, paid by income,	\$2,323 64
Expenses:—	
Auditor,	\$100 00
Printing reports,	47 94
Bonus on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	
bonds (at $102\frac{3}{4}$),	115 00
Bonus on Union Pacific bonds (at $102\frac{3}{4}$),	115 00
	377 94
Principal invested:—	
4 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bonds (par),	\$4,000 00
4 Union Pacific bonds (par),	4,000 00
	8,000 00
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908,	5,534 00
	\$16,235 58

INVESTED FUNDS DEC. 1, 1908.

2 bonds Boston & Maine,	\$2,000 00
3 bonds Boston & Lowell,	3,000 00
1 bond town of Belmont,	1,000 00
5 bonds city of Waltham,	5,000 00
6 bonds Illinois Central,	6,000 00
3 bonds city of Newton,	3,000 00
1 bond town of Stoughton,	1,000 00
5 bonds Nashua Street Railway,	5,000 00
10 bonds Baltimore & Ohio,	10,000 00
4 bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,	4,000 00
4 bonds Union Pacific,	4,000 00
4 shares State Street Trust,	400 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,	5,000 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	5,534 00
	<hr/>
	\$54,934 00

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I respectfully submit the annual report of the finances of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE, 1908.

Receipts.

Amounts available for maintenance during the year:—

Appropriation for deficit in 1907 maintenance account,	\$2,530 68
Appropriation for maintenance, 1908,	246,989 00
	<hr/>
Total available for maintenance, 1908,	\$249,519 68

Expenditures.

Balance of 1907 bills,	\$2,530 68
Expenditures for maintenance, 11 months,	
1908,	\$218,428 70
Bills payable for November, 1908,	20,211 37
	<hr/>
Total for maintenance, 1908,	238,640 07
Balance maintenance appropriation, Dec. 1, 1908 (unexpended),	8,348 93
	<hr/>
	\$249,519 68

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1908.

Balance of special appropriations, Dec. 1,	
1907,	\$80,854 87
Total of special appropriations for 1908,	—
	<hr/>
	\$80,854 87
Expended during the year,	\$62,911 25
Bills payable for November, 1908,	560 76
	<hr/>
	63,472 01
	<hr/>
Balance special appropriations, Dec. 1, 1908,	\$17,382 86

ACCOUNT OF COLLECTIONS AT SCHOOL, 1908.

Received from individuals for support of patients, . . .	\$95,278 30
Received from sales, etc., viz.: —	
Clothing and clothing supplies,	560 31
Farm, stable and grounds,	176 19
Miscellaneous,	405 19
Interest on bank account,	210 46
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Total receipts paid into State treasury, . . .	\$96,630 45

VALUATION, NOV. 30, 1908.

Real Estate.

Land,	\$70,670 00
Buildings,	712,687 57
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	\$783,357 57

Personal Estate.

Provisions and groceries,	\$1,495 74
Ready-made clothing,	1,972 53
Dry goods: —	
For clothing,	1,032 52
For bedding, etc.,	1,486 37
Furnishings: —	
Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . .	37,509 30
Other furnishings in inmates' department, . . .	25,041 94
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	7,373 50
Fuel,	9,295 50
All other property,	781 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, etc.,	26,297 05
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on farm,	10,596 25
Produce of farm on hand,	10,137 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	8,551 80
All other property,	509 21
Drugs and medicines,	524 86
Library,	1,554 00
Other supplies undistributed,	3,772 94
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	\$147,931 51

Amount carried forward, \$170,683 79

Amount brought forward, \$170,683 79

Heat, light and power: —

Coal,	\$18,421 37
Wood,	25 00
Electricity,	—
Gas,	—
Oil,	534 92
Sundries,	936 89

19,918 18

Repairs and improvements: —

Brick,	\$221 44
Cement, lime and plaster,	923 09
Doors, sashes, etc.,	791 94
Electrical work and supplies,	1,203 96
Hardware,	1,951 81
Lumber,	2,005 55
Machinery, etc.,	1,800 11
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,519 92
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	2,112 06
Roofing and materials,	920 78
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	1,062 74
Sundries,	771 05

15,284 45

Farm, stable and grounds: —

Blacksmith and supplies,	\$1,077 06
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	422 96
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	3,783 21
Hay, grain, etc.,	9,102 94
Harnesses and repairs,	265 80
Horses,	—
Cows,	625 00
Other live stock,	28 65
Labor (not on pay roll),	702 33
Rent,	25 00
Swill,	—
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,678 08
Sundries,	604 34

18,315 37

Miscellaneous: —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$404 83
Chapel services and entertainments,	346 24
Freight, expressage and transportation,	1,243 95
Funeral expenses,	35 00

Amounts carried forward, \$2,030 02 \$224,201 79

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$2,030 02	\$224,201 79
Gratuities,	.	.	.	21 90	
Hose, etc.,	.	.	.	60 79	
Ice,	.	.	.	566 36	
Labor (not on pay roll),	.	.	.	1,171 86	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	.	.	.	763 16	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	.	.	.	742 46	
Manual training supplies,	.	.	.	653 45	
Postage,	.	.	.	587 55	
Printing and printing supplies,	.	.	.	10 15	
Return of runaways,	.	.	.	44 05	
Soap and laundry supplies,	.	.	.	2,080 12	
Stationery and office supplies,	.	.	.	380 05	
School books and school supplies,	.	.	.	663 68	
Travel and expenses (officials),	.	.	.	685 14	
Telephone and telegraph,	.	.	.	717 94	
Tobacco,	.	.	.	7 98	
Water,	.	.	.	1,922 00	
Sundries,	.	.	.	1,233 15	
Annual report,	.	.	.	96 47	
				<hr/>	14,438 28
Total,	\$238,640 07

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,
Treasurer of the Institution.

Appropriations for Buildings and Improvements.

OBJECT.	Authorized by —	Total.	Balance Dec. 1, 1907.	Expended 1907 to 1908.	Balance Dec. 1, 1908.
Land,	Acts 1902, chapter 434,	\$35,000 00	\$2,418 75	\$1,592 00	\$826 75
Dormitories,	Acts 1905, chapter 444,	77,000 00	1,014 70	324 76	689 94
Male employees' building,	Acts 1906, chapter 500,	8,000 00	2,491 99	2,491 97	02
Laundry,	Acts 1907, chapter 506,	4,000 00	1,796 79	1,796 79	—
Manual training school,	Acts 1907, chapter 555,	24,000 00	21,330 81	21,330 63	18
Hospital group,	Acts 1907, chapter 555,	10,000 00	9,564 00	9,564 00	—
Farmhouse addition,	Resolves 1906, chapter 84,	2,000 00	883 08	883 08	—
Stairway,	Acts 1907, chapter 506,	2,500 00	387 84	387 84	—
Electric lights,	Acts 1907, chapter 506,	1,100 00	1,100 00	599 86	500 14
Special buildings,	Acts 1906, chapter 500,	30,000 00	30,000 00	16,118 45	13,881 55
Fifty patient buildings,	Acts 1905, chapter 444,	14,000 00	8,015 34	8,015 31	03
Nurses' homes,	Acts 1906, chapter 500,	30,000 00	16 32	16 32	—
Furnishing fifth colony,	Resolves 1905, chapter 85,	2,000 00	1,835 25	351 00	1,484 25

CLASSIFICATION AND METHODS OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

The plan of detached and separate departments greatly facilitates the proper classification of our inmates, according to age and mental and physical condition, and helps us to secure to each inmate the consideration of individual wants and needs so hard to get in a large institution, where the inmates are massed in one huge building. As we are now arranged, our inmates are classified as follows: at the girls' dormitory are the girls of school grade; at the boys' dormitory and the boys' home are boys of the school department; at the north building are the adult males of the lower grade, the cases requiring much personal care and attention; at the west building are the young and feeble boys, requiring much hospital care, and the females of the lower grade; at the girls' home, the northwest building, and at the north-northwest building are the adult females who are in good bodily health, many of them graduates of our school department, and all of whom are employed in the various domestic departments of the institution; at the farmhouse and at the east building are the adult males who are regularly employed in the farm work. In the hospital are the feeble children and those acutely ill. Each of these departments has a competent matron, who lives in the building, and devotes her entire time and attention to the supervision of the personal care of the children in that department. Thus we have divided our institution into eleven comparatively small families, each with distinctive and peculiar needs, and all under the same general management. This plan retains all the benefits of a small institution, and secures the manifest advantages of a large one.

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry. The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are sep-

arated into eleven well-defined grades, classified much as are the children in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the schoolroom more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and outdoor recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety.

In deciding upon the school exercises, we bear in mind the natural limitations of our pupils. Lessing well says: "Education can only develop and form, not create. It cannot undertake to form a being into anything other than it was destined to be by the endowments it originally received at the hand of nature." We do not expect to be able to entirely overcome the mental defect of any one of our pupils. It is a question of how much development is possible in each case.

As a class, the feeble-minded have dull perceptions, feeble power of attention, weak will-power, uncertain memory and defective judgment. It is useless to attempt to arouse these dormant faculties by forcing upon them the abstract truths of ready-made knowledge. Our teaching must be direct, simple and practical. The child must be made to do, to see, to touch, to observe, to remember and to think. We utilize to the fullest extent the varied and attractive occupations and busy work which are so important a part of the modern graphic methods of instruction for normal children. Object teaching, in the broadest sense, is a prominent feature. The school now has a good collection of objects, models, charts and other apparatus for the practical illustration and application of the subjects taught in the schools. We have for the use of the teachers a school library containing over one thousand recent and standard works on kindergarten and primary work, object teaching, physical and manual training, and other subjects directly connected with our school work.

Nearly all of our pupils receive daily systematic physical training. As a rule, they come to us with poorly developed bodies. Their muscular activity is especially deficient, as shown by their awkward and uncertain movements. Mental awakening generally follows as a direct result of increased physical development. The military drill is of much benefit to the boys. In nearly all of our classes in physical training we have adopted the Ling or Swedish plan of educational gymnastics. This system, as modified for our use, means the prompt execution of precise and carefully planned movements of the various groups of muscles at the command of the instructor. The pupil must be closely attentive, he must quickly hear and understand, and he must promptly execute the command. It is a mental as well as physical drill.

The mental drill and discipline given these children in our formal school classes would really be of little value if the knowledge gained could not be practically applied in the way of making them happier, more self-reliant, more useful, and more like normal boys and girls in every respect.

It has long been recognized that in institution life, notwithstanding the many special advantages not to be obtained elsewhere, there is more or less loss of the opportunities for profiting by the teaching of experience, and the far-reaching deductions that even a feeble-minded child makes as a result of rubbing against the very frequent and sharp corners of the outside world.

In a well-regulated institution the child's whole life is carefully supervised; he is told when to get up in the morning, what garments to put on, when to go to meals, what articles of food he shall eat, how much he shall eat, and he is kept from danger of all kinds; his daily duties, conduct and even his pleasures are plainly indicated and prescribed, and finally he is told when to go to bed at night. This guardianship is absolutely necessary, not only for his immediate welfare, but that he may acquire proper habits of life. But we try to accomplish all this in such a way that the child's personality shall be developed and brought out, and not lost sight of and extinguished. We spare no effort to bring into each child's life and experience that knowledge of common events and familiarity with the manners and customs of ordinary life that are just as essential parts of the real education of normal children as the usual instruction received in the schoolroom.

The daily life of our institution is based upon and closely resembles the ordinary daily routine of any other village of thirteen hundred inhabitants. As far as possible we try to illustrate the various phases of life in any other community, with its cares, duties, privileges and responsibilities, its little joys and pleasures.

We try to impress upon each one the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward, and that wrong-doing means an ultimate curtailing of some cherished pleasure or privilege. The love of approbation so universally shown by these children is a prime factor in our scheme of discipline and management. No corporal punishment is administered.

To keep our charges healthy, happy and out of mischief, occupation and recreation in proper proportion, must be provided for every hour in the day. A busy boy is generally a good boy. Every boy and girl in good bodily health has some regular daily work assigned them, according to their age, size and capacity, and this work is often changed, to make them familiar with different kinds of work. This duty may be very simple, and very likely could be much better performed by some one else, or it may be a half or full day's work in the garden, workshop, kitchen or elsewhere. Sunday, the one day of leisure, is the only day when it is at all difficult to keep our boys and girls happy and out of mischief.

Aside from the immediate disciplinary and educational value of work, the only possible way that a feeble-minded person can be fitted to lead a harmless, happy and contented existence after he has grown to adult life is by acquiring in youth the capacity for some form of useful work.

The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. They have picked thousands of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. They do all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One class of boys devote all their time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Two boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our thirteen hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the buildings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eleven sewing machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" are often quite touching. This responsibility helps wonderfully in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.

Each ward or family of about twenty children has its separate and distinct playground in the shady grove. All of these playgrounds are equipped with swings, hammocks, tilt boards, sand-gardens, croquet sets, etc. Each group of children spends part of each day in their playground, accompanied by the attendant, who directs and assists in their games and sports.

In the living-room of every family is a liberal supply of bright-colored building blocks, picture books and playthings of every sort. Every little girl has a doll of her own. These toys are always accessible, and the children are encouraged to use them as much as possible. The playthings are provided not as luxuries, but as necessities, if we wish to approximate normal mental development. A recent writer well says: "To acquire alert minds, children must be alert; and the young child can be alert only as his play instinct is aroused. Shut out the play instinct, and you stunt his growth; neglect to draw it out, and you lessen his possibilities for strength."

Every boy or girl of suitable physical health is supposed to own a sled. Our fine hills afford splendid facilities for coasting, which are fully utilized.

At least once a week during the school year some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of concerts, readings, school exhibitions, tableaux, minstrel shows, a masquerade ball, dramatic performances and stereopticon exhibitions. These entertainments are gotten up by the officers and employees, usually assisted by some of the children. The school now owns a fine stereopticon apparatus, and nearly a thousand carefully selected lantern slides. These magic-lantern pictures vividly illustrate the principal physical features of the world and the many phases of human life and its varied interests. The pictures are greatly enjoyed by the children, and give them much real knowledge of the great world outside.

The most effectual means of discipline or correction for misdemeanor or waywardness is to send a child early to bed while his fellows are enjoying one of the entertainments.

Among our resources in the way of recreation is the "Zoo," our collection of domestic animals and other pets, including goats, sheep, a calf, a pig, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, squirrels, hens, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, turtles, frogs and even snakes. This collection is a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction for the children. It really forms a very important part of our school object collection, as the different animals are actually taken into the schoolrooms as living texts for encouraging attention and observation, the exercise of the special senses, and developing the power of speech.

The regular holidays are observed in the most approved and thorough manner. The 4th of July is celebrated with all the noise and pomp of the most ambitious village. In the morning there is a parade of antiques and horrors, followed by a formal and dignified procession made up of four military companies, the baseball nines and the firemen, headed by the drum corps, all in uniform, who make a tour of the different buildings, where the children enthusiastically and vociferously greet them with the noise of tin horns, torpedoes and firecrackers. Then all the children, officers and teachers fall in the rear of the procession and march to the grove, where a picnic dinner is served, consisting of sandwiches, cake, ice cream, fruit and lemonade, — all in great abundance. In the afternoon the entire family adjourns to the campus to witness a long programme of athletic sports. This includes a baseball match, tug-of-war contest, running, hurdle and other races, etc.; in fact, the conventional New England 4th of July celebration. The eager contestants in the games and races are the boys and even some of the girls, who have been in training for a long time beforehand. The winners are rewarded with glittering badges, which are carefully preserved and proudly worn for a long time afterwards. In the evening a good display of fireworks ends the festivities of the day.

At Christmas the hall is gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting, and every child receives several presents from the Christmas tree.

Each Sunday services are held in the assembly hall and in the west building, consisting of singing, Bible stories and simple illustrations and practical applications of the fundamental principles of morality and religion. Nearly every child attends these services, and, in addition to the moral instruction, receives valuable lessons in decorum and behavior.

LAWS RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

ACTS OF 1850, CHAPTER 150.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. S. G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, for the purpose of training and teaching such persons, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars and personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. [*Approved April 4, 1850.*]

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 87, SECTIONS 113-123.

SECTION 113. There shall be six trustees, on the part of the commonwealth, of the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded, two of whom shall be annually appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of three years.

SECTION 114. The annual appropriation for the support of said school shall be made upon condition that the board of trustees shall be composed of twelve persons, six of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; that the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of the commonwealth, president of the senate, speaker of the house and the two chaplains of the general court shall constitute a board of visitors to visit and inspect the institution as often as they see fit, to examine the by-laws and regulations enacted by the corporation, and generally to see that the object of the institution is carried into effect; and that the members of the general court for the time being shall be, ex officio, visitors of the institution, and have the privilege, during the sessions, of inspecting it.

SECTION 115. The Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded shall maintain a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond the school age or not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

SECTION 116. Persons received by said corporation shall from time to time be classified in said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge pupils at their discretion and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed to his home or to the place of his settlement or to the custody of the state board of insanity. They may also allow any inmate to be absent on a visit for not more than three months, and the liability of any person or place to said corporation for the support of such inmate shall not be suspended by reason of such absence, unless, during such period, such inmate becomes a charge to the commonwealth elsewhere.

SECTION 117. Said corporation shall gratuitously receive, maintain and educate in the school department such indigent feeble-minded persons from this commonwealth as shall be designated by the governor upon the recommendation of the secretary of the board of education. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge of not less than three hundred dollars a year. The trustees may also at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department other feeble-minded persons, gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECTION 118. If, upon application in writing, a judge of probate finds that a person is a proper subject for the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded, he may commit him thereto by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, who is a graduate of a legally organized medical college and who has practised three years in this commonwealth, that such person is a proper subject for said institution. The fee of the judge for hearing and determining the application shall be three dollars, and if he is required to go from his office or place of business to attend such hearing, an additional fee of one dollar and all necessary expenses of travel, which shall be paid upon the certificate of the judge by the county in which such application was heard.

SECTION 119. A person who intends to apply for the commitment of a feeble-minded person under the provisions of the preceding section shall first give notice in writing to the overseers of the poor of the city or town in which such feeble-minded person resides, of such intention; but if such feeble-minded person resides in Boston, such notice shall be given to the institutions registrar or to the chairman of the insane hospital trustees instead of the overseers of the poor. Satisfactory evi-

dence that such notice has been given shall be produced to the judge and shall accompany the order of commitment.

SECTION 120. The charges for the support of each inmate in the custodial department of said school shall be three dollars and twenty-five cents a week, and shall be paid quarterly. Such charges for those not having known settlements in the commonwealth shall, after approval by the state board of insanity, be paid by the commonwealth, and may afterward be recovered by the treasurer and receiver general of such inmates, if of sufficient ability, or of any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them, or of the place of their settlement, if subsequently ascertained; for those having known settlements in this commonwealth, either by the persons bound to pay or by the place in which such inmates had their settlement, unless security to the satisfaction of the trustees is given for such support. If any person or place refuses or neglects to pay such charges, or such amounts as may be charged and due to the removal of an inmate whom the trustees are authorized by law to remove, the treasurer may recover the same to the use of the school as provided in section seventy-nine.

SECTION 121. A city or town which pays the charges and expenses for the support or removal of a feeble-minded person admitted to said school shall have like rights and remedies to recover the amount thereof with interest and costs from the place of his settlement, or from such person if of sufficient ability, or from any person bound by law to maintain him, as if such charges and expenses had been incurred in the ordinary support of such feeble-minded person.

SECTION 122. The trustees of said school shall annually prepare and send to the state board of insanity a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September, stating the amount appropriated by the commonwealth, the amount expended under said appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and employees, and such other information as the board may require, and shall also once in three months make a report to said board of the number of inmates received and discharged, respectively, during the preceding three months, the whole number then in the institution and the number of beneficiaries supported by the commonwealth, and such other information as the board may require.

SECTION 123. The state board of insanity may from time to time transfer from the state hospital, state farm, or any of the state insane hospitals, to the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded any inmate whose condition would be benefited by such transfer, upon the certificate of a physician that he is a proper subject for said institution.

RESOLVES OF 1900, CHAPTER 36.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded in erecting new buildings for the said school upon land of the commonwealth at Templeton, and in providing a water supply and sewerage works for the same. [*Approved March 28, 1900.*]

ACTS OF 1902, CHAPTER 434, SECTION 2.

From said loan expenditures may be made as follows:—

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By the trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for the following purposes: For two dormitories of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and eighty inmates, and for furnishing the same, for additions to the present electric lighting and heating plants, and for an addition to the administration building, so-called, a sum not exceeding ninety-five thousand dollars; and for the purchase of additional land for the use of said institution, such purchase to be subject to the approval of the governor and council, a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars.

ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 175.

SECTION 1. Annual appropriations, in addition to unexpended receipts, shall be made for the maintenance of each of the state hospitals and insane asylums, the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the Massachusetts state sanatorium, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. All accounts for the maintenance of the above institutions shall be approved by the trustees and filed with the auditor of accounts at the end of each month, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. Full copies of the pay rolls and bills shall be kept at each institution, but the originals shall be deposited with the auditor of accounts as vouchers.

SECTION 2. All money received by said hospitals, asylums and other institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth as often as once in each month. The receipts from each institution shall be placed to its credit, and shall be used for its maintenance during the following year.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not affect the powers of the trustees of said institution under the provisions

of section twenty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, section three of chapter eighty-eight of the Revised Laws, chapter one hundred and fifty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and acts in amendment thereof, nor their right to regulate or control the expenditure of any funds held by them under the provisions of said acts.

SECTION 4. Sections one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved March 14, 1905.*]

ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 444, SECTION 2.

SECTION 2. From the aforesaid loan expenditures may be made as follows:—

.

By the trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, a sum not exceeding ninety-one thousand dollars, for the following purposes: For constructing one-story buildings, of wood, for fifty patients, at the Templeton colony, a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars; and for the construction at Waltham of two dormitories of sufficient capacity to accommodate two hundred inmates, a sum not exceeding seventy-seven thousand dollars.

RESOLVES OF 1905, CHAPTER 85.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars, to be expended at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, under the direction of the trustees thereof, for the following purposes: For the construction of an additional story for the dynamo building, with fire-proof drying room, and for fireproofing the west building and for altering and repairing the administration building, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars; for furnishing the wooden buildings at Templeton for fifty patients, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars; for furnishing the dormitories at Waltham, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars; for the construction of a new barn, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars; for the construction of a new shed, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; for the construction of an ice house, a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars; and for the construction of a silo, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars. [*Approved May 18, 1905.*]

ACTS OF 1906, CHAPTER 500, SECTION 2.

SECTION 2. From the aforesaid loan expenditures may be made as follows: —

.
By the trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars, for the following purposes: For constructing and furnishing two brick buildings for nurses, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; for constructing and furnishing two buildings for patients, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; and for constructing and furnishing two wooden houses for male employees, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

RESOLVES OF 1906, CHAPTER 84.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded under the direction of the trustees thereof, for the following purposes: For building an addition to the farmhouse dining room, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars; for the purchase of laundry machinery, a sum not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars and for constructing barns, hay sheds and silos at Templeton colony, a sum not exceeding sixty-two hundred dollars. [*Approved June 5, 1906.*]

ACTS OF 1907, CHAPTER 489.

SECTION 1. Chapter three hundred and nine of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 1.* If an inmate of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, whether by commitment or otherwise, shall have reached the limit of school age, or, in the judgment of the trustees, is incapable of being further benefited by school instruction; or, if the question of the commitment to or continuance in said school of any inmate, including inmates who may have been transferred from one department of said school to another under the provisions of section one hundred and sixteen of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, is, in the opinion of the trustees and of the state board of insanity, a proper subject for judicial inquiry, the probate court for the county of Middlesex, upon the petition in writing of said trustees, or of said board or of any member of either body, and after such notice as the court may order, may, in its discretion, order such inmate to be brought before the court, and shall determine whether or not he is a feeble-minded person, and may commit him to said school

or to either department thereof, or may order him to be discharged therefrom.

SECTION 2. This act shall not be construed to impair the power given to said trustees by section one hundred and sixteen of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws to discharge any inmate of said school or of any department thereof.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 11, 1907.*]

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 50.

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid for the maintenance of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, to wit:—

From the receipts of said school now in the treasury of the commonwealth, the sum of one hundred twenty-nine thousand six hundred ninety-six dollars and ninety-three cents, and from the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, a sum in addition not exceeding one hundred eighteen thousand one hundred fourteen dollars and ninety-six cents.

For the city of Waltham for the annual assessment due from the commonwealth toward maintaining and operating a system of sewage disposal at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, the sum of eight hundred twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents, as provided in section three of chapter eighty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 6, 1908.*]

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 629.

After the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and eight, the commonwealth shall be liable for the board, care and treatment of all persons who are feeble-minded, or epileptic, who may be inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, of the Wrentham state school, of the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, of the Hospital Cottages for Children, or of any other state institution for the care of such persons, or who may be admitted thereto under the provisions of law, and who would be supported under existing laws at the expense of any city or town within the commonwealth. [*Approved June 12, 1908.*]

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Persons applying for admission of children must fill out and return certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the superintendent.

Candidates for admission must be over six years of age. The best age for training and instruction is between eight and twelve.

This institution is not intended for epileptic or insane children, or for those who are incurably hydrocephalic or paralytic. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Any suitable person may be admitted, on such terms as the trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly, in advance, or sufficient surety therefor given. Private pupils will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governors of their respective States.

Children must come to school well provided with plain, strong clothing for summer and winter. The clothing must be renewed by the parents as needed. Children who tear their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them, and of such form and texture as may not be easily torn. Only common mending will be done at the expense of the institution. All the articles of clothing must be marked with the FULL NAME of the owner. Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the children, and their removal whenever they may be discharged.

Boys should be furnished with two full suits of strong outer clothing, two undershirts, three nightshirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks, six handkerchiefs, two colored cotton shirts, two collars, two hats or caps, two pairs of shoes and one pair of mittens.

Girls should have three dresses (two wash dresses), two colored cotton skirts, two colored flannel skirts, four colored aprons, two white aprons, two undervests, three pairs of drawers, two underwaists, three night-dresses, four pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two collars, two pairs of strong shoes, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one hood, one shawl or cloak and one pair of mittens.

The post-office address of the school is WAVERLEY.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the superintendent.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — The trustees in turn visit the institution, one each week, and meet quarterly at the school.

The trustee making the weekly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent and make a record of his visit and impressions.

He may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

AUDITOR. — An auditor shall be appointed annually. He shall examine all the accounts of the institution and treasurer. He shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution; and no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without his order.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the corporation he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessities, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

MATRON. — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

VISITORS. — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

TOBACCO. — The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.

BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION AND TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

ARTICLE I. — TITLE.

The corporation shall be composed of the persons named in "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded," and such persons as may be elected members by ballot at any legal meeting.

ARTICLE II. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a president, a vice-president, six trustees, a treasurer, and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting, regularly notified for the purpose.

ARTICLE III.

Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the corporation.

ARTICLE IV.

The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the corporation; and, in the absence of both, a president shall be chosen for the meeting.

ARTICLE V.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the corporation on the requisition of the Board of Trustees, or of any ten members of the corporation, notice being given as for the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI. — TRUSTEES.

The Board shall be composed of six persons chosen according to the second article, and of six persons appointed by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts, as provided in the resolve passed by the Legislature and approved June 18, 1886.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a quarter. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum, at any meeting, to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property. They shall have power to take any measures which they may deem expedient for encouraging subscriptions, donations and bequests to the corporation; to take charge of all the interests and concerns of the school; to enter into and bind the corporation by such compacts and engagements as they may deem advantageous; to make such rules and regulations for their own government and that of the school, and not inconsistent with these by-laws, as may to them appear reasonable and proper, subject, however, to be altered or annulled by the corporation.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper. They shall cause to be kept a fair record of all their doings, which shall be laid before the corporation at every meeting thereof; and at every annual meeting they shall make a report in writing on the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation and of the treasurer of the institution, and of the general state of the institution, comprising a statement of the number of persons received into and discharged from the same, the condition of the pupils, and an inventory of all the real and personal estate of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the corporation and the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer of the corporation and the superintendent of the corporation with a copy of all votes of the corporation or of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by them.

ARTICLE VIII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the corporation to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the corporation, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the corporation, and present the same to the corporation at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

ARTICLE IX. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require, the expense of such bond to be paid from the maintenance funds of the institution.

ARTICLE X. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the corporation, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

NOTICE.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook station of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and about one mile from the Waverley stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central divisions. The railroad fare from Boston to Clematis Brook is fifteen cents each way. The distance from Boston is eight miles.

Electric cars leave the Park Street subway, Boston, for Waverley, every fifteen minutes; five-cent fare. Electric cars leave Waverley station for Waltham every hour, passing the entrance to the school grounds. A public carriage may be found at the Waverley station; fare, twenty-five cents. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station, but there is no public carriage at this station.

The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Express packages should be sent to Waverley. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Waverley. Always put the child's name on the outside of the package.

Friends of the children may visit them any Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoon. No visiting on holidays.

TEMPLETON COLONY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The farm colony of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located in the town of Templeton. The colony is about three miles from the Baldwinville station of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad; it is about two miles from the Templeton station of the Ware River division of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

The cars of the Athol & Gardner electric line go within one-half mile of the colony. The distance from Boston to Baldwinville is seventy-one miles, and the railroad fare is \$1.40 each way. A public carriage may be found at the Baldwinville station.

The post-office address is Baldwinville. The telegraph address is Baldwinville. Express packages should be sent to Baldwinville. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Baldwinville, and the child's name should always be put on the outside of the package.

